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CARPENTRY—L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue; Daves, PRACTICIAN, Etc.—E. E. Marsh, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

DRY GOODS—W. B. Doty & Co., 749 Broad Street; W. V. Snyder & Co., 727 and 729 Broad Street; J. E. Lyons & Co., 709 New and Broad Streets; Newark.

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FURNITURE—Bloomfield; John G. Keyser, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue; Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street.

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HARNESS MAKERS—John G. Keyser, Bloomfield.

HOTELS—John G. Keyser, Bloomfield.

HOSE GOODES—Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad St.; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market St.; Newark.

INSURANCE—County Mutual Insurance Co., Liberty Street, Bloomfield.

LAW FIRMS—Eric A. Dinsen, Frank M. Street, Newark.

MARINE INSURANCE—Eric A. Dinsen, Frank M. Street, Newark.

PAINTING—H. E. Hayes, Bloomfield.

PATENT ATTORNEY—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Ave.; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

PAPER MACHINES—Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue; Bloomfield.

PRINTING—H. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

STATIONERY—Eric A. Dinsen, Frank M. Street, Newark.

TYPE SETTING—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Ave.; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

UNDERTAKERS—John G. Keyser, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue; Bloomfield.

### THE BLOOMFIELD RECORD.

Entered at the Post Office of Bloomfield, N. J., as second class mail matter.

### Bloomfield Record.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., JUNE 17, 1882.

BLOOMFIELD.

Almost all places have their local peculiarities. Bloomfield has features which should command it as a place of residence to those who are seeking a pleasant home. It has never aimed at being a "lively" village. A wise conservatism has kept it from debt, and has limited the expenditures for improvements; yet a disposition exists to make such improvements as seem desirable. The association recently formed for this object will serve a good and needed purpose, and is meeting with a very hearty support among our citizens.

For quiet restfulness, for a "home atmosphere," but few places equal Bloomfield. Near homes, with an abundance of garden room; streets shaded with broad maple and arched with stately elms, attract the eye and enter into the beauty of the place. While not peculiarly a business place, yet it has good grocery and markets, well appointed stores of fancy goods, two well conducted drug establishments, furniture yards, restaurants, etc., but its principal stores, however, are those of the Amusement houses, where we are not used to dining with impunity. On the outskirts of the village, Lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Honor, and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic are in successful operation. Schools of a high standard of excellence, churches of the various denominations, all having pastors spoken well of by their congregations and enjoying harmony in their membership, and a general healthfulness of the place that will compare favorably with any of the surrounding villages and is three-fold better than that of New York City. These are among the things which make Bloomfield what it is—a desirable home.

GUIDEBOOK.

The last hope of life has been taken by the decision of the courts from the self-complacent mind of the assassin of GARFIELD. The desperate game played has been lost. If the law is carried out, a week from next Friday—within a year of his murderous deed—GUIDEBOOK will be hung. Every possible legal effort has been made to prevent the execution. After a trial of unusual length, in which the best of expert testimony was produced, there are some physicians who would now raise a plea in his favor based upon alleged insanity. But all such efforts will probably prove futile.

A man steeped in sin, to which he had voluntarily yielded, living a life of social and business dishonesty, selfish and vain, judged others to be like himself and built upon the meanness of self-interest the hope of exemption from the penalty of crime. In religion he cheated no one as much as himself, allowing the glow of mere animal gratification and intellectual activity to pass for religious fervor. If at all sincere in his expectations of life, do what he may, like the deluded and red-handed Macbeth, the gallows will soon dissipate the deception and that wretched he can say at last:

"These juggling souls are more beloved, That palter with us in a double sense; That keep the word of promises to our ear, And break it to our hope."

THE CHINESE.

There are evidently two sides to the Chinese question, as to most other subjects. That the Chinese rendered great service in the construction of the Pacific Railroad is beyond question, and that they are industrious and peaceful is well known. On the other hand, their presence in large numbers in any one place serves to reduce the scale of wages and despoils other men of employment. This works hardship in view of the fact that the Chinese are here for the most part without their families and are able, with their national habits of life, to live on far less than would support a white man, to say nothing of the white man's family. The cost of a Chinaman's living is about ten cents a day. Then, the money saved is not expended in this country, but is forwarded to China. They thus act like a huge sponge, which is filled on the Pacific coast and wrung out in China.

They are not permitted to become citizens, which accords with the expressed will of

the Chinese government. Only under penalty of capital punishment can a Chinaman transfer his allegiance to this country—a penalty inflicted if he returns to China. They do not come here as "exiles," or, like the people of other lands, to make this country their home. They are more like an army of invasion, intent upon gaining and carrying back to the land to which they are originally devoted all the gold possible. Most of them are semi-slaves, being subject to the "Six Companies" which transport them, until their passage money is refunded.

A surprising fact is the unanimity of sentiment on the Pacific coast against their immigration. This sentiment is shared by men of all parties and professions who profess to be as devoted to Republican institutions, to the constitution and the spirit of our land as the people at the East. The defect in the whole treatment of the question lies beneath the surface. If the Chinese can be induced to come to this land bringing their families with them and here making a lasting home, then let the laws of the land be made to apply equally to them as to all foreigners; and let them stand on an equality with all workmen as do Irishmen, Germans and Scandinavians who land on our shores. Until then the cry of want of hospitality to the stranger is misplaced. This subject is to be met not by mere appeal to the idea of liberty, but in a practical common-sense manner.

Among the dry-goods firms of Newark have a higher standing than that of TRAVERS & PARKER. They present elsewhere this week a price which will be found interesting reading by the ladies of Bloomfield.

Meets: H. C. F. Koch & Son, dry goods dealers of New York, make an important announcement on our third page this week.

GUM FROM ALASKA.—A new method of utilizing marine plants has been devised in France. The plants used are various forms of Atlantic and Pacific algae, but the product obtained is a gum said to be variously useful in the arts, particularly in the manufacture of leather substitutes.

The plants are first washed with warm or cold, or both, the water either being pure or containing ten per cent. alcohol, or any of the following substances: Lime water, carbonate of soda, potash, carbonate of magnesia, or baryta, according to their smaller or larger quantity of cellulose, or salts contained in the algae, which has to be precipitated. Before the extraction of the gum the plants may be dried, ground, broken, etc., according to their nature and according to the requirements. For the extraction of the gum hot water is preferred to cold, and steam to hot water. The extraction takes place in a conical vessel, the plants being placed on a false bottom, through which steam or water is made to pass through the mass. The quantity of water used varies with the quality of the plants—fifteen to twenty times the weight of the plants will be the best proportion. To facilitate the action of the water for the extraction the plants are subjected to maceration. In order to obtain pure and transparent algae gum, this must be cleaned with much water, then it is left to settle, the temperature being kept at 40° to 50° C. The gum gelatinizes by cooling.

Scientific American.

JEWISH SWEETENERS OR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.—An unhappy accident, by which an English fireman was seriously injured while preoccupying the jumping sheet, has given rise to something like a revolution of feeling with regard to their safety. The superintendent of the Manchester Fire Brigade has made inquiries to discover instances of their use in saving lives, during the years in which jumping sheets have been excused by European fire companies, and finds but one instance in Vienna.

It is only when the person to be rescued is at a small distance from the ground—say, thirty feet or under, he says—that the sheet can be safely used; above that height those who jump run the risk of having their bones broken, while those who hold the sheet are liable to a spinal shock.

To be really serviceable in rescuing firemen persons from upper floors, the jumping—or, rather, catching sheet—should, in my opinion, be raised ten, fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, on strong but somewhat elastic standards. In this way the fall would be sooner broken, the shock would be less, and would be met by the standards and not by human backs, and a longer time and space would be provided for reducing the momentum of the body gradually as it neared the ground.

A BALING press, of novel construction, has just been introduced. In this press the baling box is mounted upon wheels for convenient moving. The power is applied to a horizontal sweep fast upon an upright shaft, and the connection with the follower made by a chain through the intervention of a cam having a sleeve fitting the shaft; a cam plate fast on the latter, provided with a spring catch-bar, which engages and disengages with the cam; and a lever pivoted to the follower and having a rocking fulcrum connection with the baling box. By revolving the upright shaft, the follower is forced forward, and means are provided for automatically releasing, at each revolution of the shaft, the operating cam.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to drown all hostility.

At the request of a number of persons the name of Montgomery Stevens, N. Y., Dr. G. L. R., has been changed to John, his original name.

### A FAIRER SCENE ON EARTH.

SELDOM TO BE FOUND THAN THAT IN BLOOMFIELD ON WEDNESDAY.

PARADE AND CELEBRATION OF THE BLOOMFIELD SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN HONOR OF THE FOUNDING—A THOUSAND CHILDREN IN LEARN A PERFECT DAY, CHARMING MUSIC AND A LOVELY PICTURE OF YOUTH AND FESTIVITY.

The event of this week was the Sabbath-school celebration, which took place on Wednesday evening. It was intended to take much interest in the event and did his share towards furthering the interest of the joyous occasion by furnishing a most charming day, and all felt that they could in a measure overlook many of his shortcomings of the past on account of his noble effort to please them at this important time. At eleven o'clock the First Church bell rang out strong and clear, and seemed to say, "Rejoice! Rejoice!" and ere long were marked indications that coming events cast their shadows before. Groups of happy-faced children could be noticed in close consultation as regards the happiness they looked forward to so earnestly. The sprightly chatter and joyful laugh of these groups of many households were only as it were a few drops before a mighty shower.

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It seems two trains leave Favona at nearly the same time, one for Montgomery, New York State, and one for Montogomey, New Jersey, and a number have been misled thereby; hence the change.

WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Westminster Sabbath-school occurred last Sabbath evening and, as usual, was an interesting and happy event. The services were in charge of Mr. T. Moore. The singing by the School was fine.

In the construction of railroads at present going on in Texas, 20,000 men and about \$3,000,000 worth of road are under contract.

A gentleman of St. Louis named Baby has been offered to die, at 100,000 dollars to his wife to change his name to Baby, because his fellow-clients persisted in calling him Baby.

Lady Brassey is the owner of the largest and most perfect moleskin maquie ever made. It contains over 1,000 skins, and the price of 200 guineas, or more than \$1,000, has been offered for it.

An ark 200 feet long is being built by an Iowa man, who believes that a second flood will take place in 1888. He intends, however, to take passengers at \$5,000 each, and expects to make a fortune.

A Denver wife, tired of waiting for her husband to come home at night, followed him in his various walks about the city, until his indignation was worked up to such a pitch that she got along with the proper pitch, and then she gave him a cow.

E. B. HEDDEN, Inc.

June 16th, 1882.

Mr. Joseph B. Marfield met with a painful accident, while the Methodists, with banners flying, took the post of honor and brought up the rear, in the hour of the school's anniversary. The boy was unharmed, but his physician, Dr. White, judges that the wound will take three weeks to heal.

Rev. George Guirey will speak at the Temperance meeting at the Baptist Church this Saturday evening. He will also preach on the subject of the Sabbath at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening.

Two white men have visited the mountain of burning coal on the Navajo Reservation, Arizona. They are the first white men who have ever been seen. They say it seems to have been burning for several hundred years.

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Edward Bouvier's wife deserted him five days after the marriage, at Farmington, Mo., drove him to suicide by her heartless cruelty, and married his rival one day after becoming a widow, yet she claims his entire estate, and will get it, there being no other heirs.

At the close of the war two women of Penfield, Ga., began farming with an old blind horse. Now they own a good plantation, well stocked, and have eight or twenty acres of cotton on hand. One attended the farm, while the other managed the household affairs.

The harpoons of London held a meeting a short time ago to protest against their long hours of service and the hard work that is imposed upon them. The girls do not ask any increase in wages and are not in favor of their employers to hire another referee or master.

The latest estimate of the crop of opium raised in Western China is as follows: Western Hupeh, 200,000 piculs (a picul is 133 pounds); Eastern Hupeh, 45,000 piculs; Yunnan, 40,000 piculs; and Kweichow 20,000 piculs, giving a total of almost seven thousand piculs. This is to be borne in mind, that the production of Western China is in the hands of the opium dealers.

The bride of a Green Bay (Wis.) wedding was abandoned by receiving from a friend a pair of trousers, with the message, "Loaned for the party, you are to play." The bridegroom construed the garment as an insult and the guests unanimously agreed that some decisive form of resentment ought to be adopted.

While the bridegroom was away the bride was gone for a walk in an amateur entertainment, while a piece of silverware was stolen. She was greatly vexed, but the bridegroom, who was a member of the same club, arrived in equal perturbation and explained that the trousers should have been given to a fellow for wear in an amateur entertainment, while a piece of silverware was stolen. The bridegroom should have come to the wedding. He had hastily whipped the blundering messenger, and would submit himself to any punishment the bride might inflict. She made him wait for a kiss until everybody else had been served.

The wife of Benjamin R. Davenport, a St. Louis lawyer, is now suing for divorce. She charged her husband with infidelity, and he replied that he had been guilty when she was about to visit New York, to see, implicit, obedience to a set of rules.

These were that she should join him at a certain boarding-house; have a separate table in the dining-room, and make no acquaintances among the boarders; never to be absent from home for more than five minutes at a time, day or night; receive no calls except from relatives; make no social introductions; and write a daily letter, giving an explicit account of all her doings. She complied with these rules, but she was the victim of her husband's infidelity.

BERKLEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Princeton, N. J., every Sunday, between 10 and 12 o'clock; evening service, 7 P. M. Dr. G. T. Moore, a man of much energy and ability, is the superintendent.

CAROLINA SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Harrelle, pastor. Sabbath services, 10 A. M. and 12 M. Sunday School, 2 P. M.

NEW YORK & GREENWOOD LAKE R.R.—Chambers and Third Street Ferries, New York.

TRAINING WEST.—Leave New York—6 A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 M. A. M., 1 A. M., 2 A. M., 3 A. M., 4 A. M., 5 A. M., 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M. A. M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M.,